The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1868. NUMBER 218.

THE NEWS.

Gold in New York last evening closed at 135.

Republican State conventions to send delegates to the Chicago Convention, will be held to-day at Concord, N. H., Raleigh, N. C., and Jackson, Miss.

A bill to prohibit the locking-up of railroad cars in transit, and also to prevent the use of them as stables, has passed to a third reading in the Minnesota Senate.

A Springfield correspondent of the Tribune says: "Everybody save the health of Mrs. Lincoln is good. She is very cordial, and apparently in high hope of her recovery."

The Boston (Mass.) Courier says the hop crop is turning out better than was anticipated, the spreading throughout several counties where no crop was expected. Many yards which were supposed to be entirely exhausted have come forward with a fine crop.

In a suit against the Catawissa Railroad Company, before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, on Monday last, Jesse S. Caldwell obtained a verdict of $15,000 for injuries sustained by the loss from an accident caused by a broken rail.

The correspondence between General Grant and President Johnson, resulting from the investigations given by the President to the former, relative to the alleged non-execution of military orders issued by Secretary Stanton, will be found in full in the Senate proceedings of to-day. It was furnished in with many manuscript copies to the Senate committee, now engaged in the considering.

Judge D. Breyfogle, who shot Minnick Wilson, in Indianapolis, July 27, 1866, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity, has been released from the Insane Asylum, and has returned to his home in Greencastle, Ind. He is said to be entirely restored to his mental faculties.

Vincent Colyer, Civil Commissioner in the field in the Department of Virginia, has been formally relieved from duty, and has returned to his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., last week. He has been engaged in the service of the Government for the past year, and has done much good work. His energies and abilities were directed to the welfare of the freedmen, and his labors were highly appreciated by the officers of the army. He has been instrumental in the establishment of many schools for the colored people, and has done a great deal of good.

Vincent Colyer Until Dec., who was among the first to enlist in defence of the Union in 1861, and was severely injured in the battle of Bull Run, has recently retired from the army. His energies and abilities were directed to the welfare of the freedmen, and his labors were highly appreciated by the officers of the army. He has been instrumental in the establishment of many schools for the colored people, and has done a great deal of good.

ILLINOIS WHISKEY RING.

Several members of the Chicago and Illinois whiskey ring are in custody on charges of defrauding the revenue. The matter is obvious.

THE GRANT-JOHNSON SCANDAL CONTINUES.

The meeting of the corresponding committee of Democratic and General Grant was held yesterday with the closest attention by the members. There was some disposition manifested by some of the Republicans elsewhere to ridicule the scandal, but the most unfavorable comment was made upon the suggestion for a vote of thanks to Johnson, which was received with indignation. It was the universal opinion of all parties that the President-elect is the highest authority in the correspondence of the highest authority in the country, and his place in history is secure.

SAMARA.

The State Department has received from the Minister at Constantinople a protest against the sale to Russia of the island of Samara, in the Archipelago, by the Ottoman Government. The protest is based upon the ground that the island is a dependency of Candia, which recently revolted from the Turkish Government, and is still in possession of the people of the Province.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT BEFORE CONGRESS.

Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, to-day introduced a bill for a system of international copyright. It provides that the Librarian of Congress shall be the agent for the registration of all books, maps, charts, and musical compositions, and that the Librarian

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1869.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, by exception of no others, between and the week.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for one week and each subsequent week by mail.

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ADDRESS, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
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An Intestine War.

The Democracy of the North-west have their troubles, as well as the Democracy in Georgia and Alabama. Pendleton seeks the Presidential nomination, and, after availing himself of the labors of Vallandingham and the friends of that illustrious martyr, in electing a Democratic Legislature in Ohio, gives the Senatorship to Thurman, and repays Clement with a sneer. The result is war in the very bowels of the Ohio Democracy. We print this morning a savage article from the Dayton *Ledger*, in which the sacrifice of brains, courage and principle, represented by Vallandingham, in behalf of the opposite things represented by Pendleton, is commented on with becoming indignation.

But if the Pendletonians are aggressive, insolent and overbearing in Ohio, if they ride rough-shod over all opposition, and apply the bullet and the knife to all other Democrats who may have aspiring friends, the same intolerant spirit has been adopted by the same faction in this State. General James W. Singleton, of Quincy, who has for twenty years been a distinguished leader of the Democratic party, a man who never sought a nomination for himself, who has devoted his time, talents and money, in the support of the party, and who was the personal and political friend, confidant and champion of Douglas, has published a long letter, showing that the Democratic party can not nominate an older, wiser, or more experienced person for the Presidency, than the Hon. Sidney Breese, Chief Justice of the Southern Grand Court of Illinois. How has this letter been received? The Chicago *Times*, which three months ago repudiated the Pendleton movement as a scheme to make Democratic funds and schemes as no better than republicanism, and an attempt to rob people of what little money they have by the grandest system of robbery of modern times, declares that Singleton speaks only for himself, and that the talk about Breese is a mere trick to defeat Pendleton. The *Times* questions his sanity, and asks "who is Breese? will possibly be answered by a hundred and fifty thousand Copperheads, saying they are Democrats who never advocated the negro suffrage proposed republication. Judge Breese, for thirty years, has been their companion, friend and leader. He once represented them in the United States Senate, and, as it is claimed, he had something to do with framing the Illinois Central and Pacific Railway measures. Moreover his name is a household word. By Singleton, settles the vexed question what is to be done with the greenbacks after they have been forced on the bondholders. Breese settles them, says Singleton. This is the logical conclusion and sequence of Pendleton's plan, though the Ohio candidate has not had the manliness to come out like a man as Breese, on such a platform as this, is not to be whisked down the wind by an advocate of negro suffrage. We predict that the Hon. Sidney and General James will give Pendleton and his organ trouble in the next Democratic State Convention.

Southern Railroads.

The report of the Special Committee on Southern Railroads, lately laid before Congress, throws light upon the history of the efforts by which the ex-rebels insist that Congress shall make good the losses by the war, and also of the willingness, and perhaps capacity, of statesmen at Johnson to lead them in the open doors of the Treasury and bid them help themselves. The railroads in the South were seized by the United States forces during the war, and made of use so far as was possible, in forwarding the movements of the Union armies. To prevent these roads from falling into rebel hands, or being of little value, the rebels destroyed the tracks, equipments and rolling stock, so far as they could, which compelled the United States forces to rebuild them, and to equip them anew with cars and engines. After the end of the war, by an order of Johnson, these roads were turned over, again to rebel hands, on their giving bonds for the payment of the new rolling stock and repairs at their appraised value, out of the earnings of the roads. Having, through the aid of the connivance of Johnson, obtained possession, which is nine points of law, they now refuse to pay their bonds, and are suing all the earnings of the roads in payment of old debts to rebels, and various liens they took made before the war. Finally, these railroad corporations, being by the sort of treatment they have received from the immediate drunk, and whose property is even more degraded than their souls by white men will only submit to such purchases in the privilege of being responsible for the degradation and bestiality of the negroes.

The report of the Committee is full of evidence to find a new power created by that conflict, whose consequence he estimates at so high a rate that he demands a conscription calling the whole military force of the country to arms. So much for his foreign policy.

At home he has corrupted everybody whose corruption was available, and has promised the remainder with unceasing ingenuity. With an army of soldiers, an army of spies and an army of harlots, he has defied the people to do their duty, and kept them in subjection. He has made his name a synonym for everything depraved, and has laid the foundations of his dynasty on the ruin of the liberties and the prosperity of human nature. It is impossible that such a foundation should be stable. The four winds of heaven conspire against it. Its overthrow is sure. The President never appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, are a great na-tion—fat too great to be long—honeycombed by such a criminal. All the signs of the times point to a crisis in the affairs of the Sacred Empire. The public debt has increased at the rate of $1,000 per minute for eight or ten years, and now at the fatal year 1871, and now we hear that a new loan of four hundred millions is about to be put upon the market. Singleton, Breese and General James will give Pendleton and his organs

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Weekly Report for January—Small-Pox Statistics—The Disease on the Increase.

Sanitary Superintendent's Statement—Meteorological Statistics.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hoard in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication from citizens of the Twelfth and Fifteenth wards, asking the appointment of an additional Inspector of Health force, and was referred to the Committee on Appointments.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Health Officer Lyster presented the following as the report for week ending December 31:

Deaths reported to whole number	1,326
Deaths reported to Sanitary Superintendent	1,326
Number of still-births	36
Number of interments	1,362
Animals and chickens received	32

SMALL-POX IN JANUARY.

The number of small-pox cases reported for each day are as follows:

Days.	Small-pox.	Varioloid.	Total.
First	14	12	26
Second	9	11	20
Third	10	7	17
Fourth	20	11	31
Fifth	20	9	29
Sixth	15	11	26
Seventh	15	7	22
Eighth	16	6	22
Ninth	15	7	22
Tenth	15	7	22
Eleventh	15	7	22
Twelfth	15	7	22
Thirteenth	15	7	22
Fourteenth	15	7	22
Fifteenth	15	7	22
Sixteenth	15	7	22
Seventeenth	15	7	22
Eighteenth	15	7	22
Nineteenth	15	7	22
Twentieth	15	7	22
Twenty-first	15	7	22
Twenty-second	15	7	22
Twenty-third	15	7	22
Twenty-fourth	15	7	22
Twenty-fifth	15	7	22
Twenty-sixth	15	7	22
Twenty-seventh	15	7	22
Twenty-eighth	15	7	22
Twenty-ninth	15	7	22
Thirtieth	15	7	22
Thirty-first	15	7	22
Total	70	7	277

There are thirty-four cases of small-pox under treatment at St. Ulric Hospital.

JANUARY MORTALITY.

Sanitary Superintendent presented his report of mortality for the month of January:

Number of deaths week ending Jan. 3, 1874, 326
Number of deaths week ending Jan. 10, 1874, 326
Total, 652

Nationalities of deceased persons were as follows:

Irish	40
Germans	9
French	1
Scotch	1
English	1
Swedish	1
Northern Europe	1
Total	57

Ages.

Under one year, 28; one to three, 21; three to five, 10; five to ten, 6; ten to fifteen, 2; fifteen to twenty, 2; twenty to thirty, 6; thirty to forty, 8; forty to sixty, 21; sixty to seventy, 11; seventy to eighty, 8; eighty to ninety, 5; ninety to one hundred, 1	
Total	57

Causes of death.

Abscess, 1; accident, 1; apoplexy, 1; asthma, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; cholera infantum, 1; cholera, 1; consumption, 1; convulsions, 1; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 1; disease of heart, 1; disease of brain, 1; disease of liver, 1; dropsy of brain, 1; dysentery, 1; erysipelas, 1; fever, 1; hemorrhage, 1; hernia, 1; hydrothorax, 1; inanition, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of lungs, 1; inflammation of throat, 1; intemperance, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, 1; rheumatism, 1; scarlet fever, 1; stillborn, 1; suffocation, 1; tetanus, 1; tumor, 1; ulceration of bowels, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1	
Total	57

Nativity.

Born in United States	40
Born in Ireland	9
Born in Germany	6
Born in England	1
Born in Scotland	1
Total	57

Mortality.

Number of deaths from Consumption	1
Number of deaths from Pneumonia	1
Number of deaths from Bronchitis	1
Number of deaths from Apoplexy	1
Number of deaths from Cancer	1
Number of deaths from Convulsions	1
Number of deaths from Debility	1
Number of deaths from Dropsy of brain	1
Number of deaths from Disease of heart	1
Number of deaths from Disease of liver	1
Number of deaths from Erysipelas	1
Number of deaths from Fever	1
Number of deaths from Hernia	1
Number of deaths from Hydrothorax	1
Number of deaths from Inanition	1
Number of deaths from Inflammation of bowels	1
Number of deaths from Inflammation of brain	1
Number of deaths from Inflammation of lungs	1
Number of deaths from Inflammation of throat	1
Number of deaths from Intemperance	1
Number of deaths from Old age	1
Number of deaths from Pleurisy	1
Number of deaths from Rheumatism	1
Number of deaths from Scarlet fever	1
Number of deaths from Tetanus	1
Number of deaths from Tumor	1
Number of deaths from Whooping cough	1
Number of deaths from Abscess	1
Number of deaths from Accident	1
Number of deaths from Asthma	1
Number of deaths from Cholera infantum	1
Number of deaths from Cholera	1
Number of deaths from Diarrhœa	1
Number of deaths from Dysentery	1
Number of deaths from Hemorrhage	1
Number of deaths from Marasmus	1
Number of deaths from Stillborn	1
Number of deaths from Suffocation	1
Number of deaths from Ulceration of bowels	1
Number of deaths from Unknown	1
Number of deaths from Debility	1
Number of deaths from Old age	1
Number of deaths from Abscess	1
Number of deaths from Accident	1
Number of deaths from Asthma	1
Number of deaths from Cholera infantum	1
Number of deaths from Cholera	1
Number of deaths from Diarrhœa	1
Number of deaths from Dysentery	1
Number of deaths from Hemorrhage	1
Number of deaths from Marasmus	1
Number of deaths from Stillborn	1
Number of deaths from Suffocation	1
Number of deaths from Ulceration of bowels	1
Number of deaths from Unknown	1

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.

Meteorological statistics, furnished by Signal Officer Dunwoody, for the week ending January 3, 1874:

Mean temperature	32
Highest temperature	46
Lowest temperature	18
Mean daily range	28
Prevailing direction of wind	W.
Total movement of wind	1,200
Total rainfall	0.00
Number of cloudless days	1
Number of cloudy days	6

Mr. Hoard moved that the Board adjourn to meet on Tuesday next, at 3 P. M. Carried.

Hospital for Women and Children.

The Managers of the Hospital for Women and Children, Thirty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue, met yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Brown reported the receipt of $621.75 from the agent of the hospital during the months of October, November and December.

The following donations were received as per report of the Matron: From four of the Sabbath-school classes of the Church of the Good Shepherd, one dozen of flannel shirts; Mrs. W. Lee, tomatoes; Mrs. G. H. Stuart, one dozen of flannel shirts; Mrs. Dr. Fisher, Fisch & Fisher, medicines valued at $45; Mrs. Dr. Fisher, one dozen of flannel shirts; Mrs. Dr. Schaeffer, wood valued at $5.

Dr. Fisher reported the accident physician's duties in the following report. The whole number of cases received in the month of December was 70, of which 30 were of a surgical character, and 40 at the houses of patients, 26. The classification of cases was as follows: Fractures, 4; dislocations, 2; contusions, 6; wounds, 11; total, 23. Surgical—Injuries of the head, 1; of the face, 1; of the chest, 1; of the abdomen, 1; of the back, 1; of the extremities, 2. Obstetrical—In house, 2; diseased women—In house, 1; at patients' houses, 2. Diseases of children—In house, 1; at patients' houses, 1. Diseases—In dispensary, 1; at patients' houses, 1. Total, 70. Nativity—Ireland, 6; Germany, 6; England, 1—total, 13.

The report was received and ordered on file.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.

Business in financial circles was in the main very much to-day. Discounts were easier, and borrowers reported an increased counter business, and it is considered more promising for an early revival. Some four or five of the city national banks report a decrease in the amount of their deposits, but the institutions generally are in a very comfortable case. City deposits and country balances are yielding up to the amount of their maturities, and there is no difficulty in meeting the requirements of the banking law. The Bank of Commerce is one of the institutions which has been somewhat embarrassed for the time being by the withdrawal of deposits, but it is now in a very comfortable condition. Money commands from six per cent. per month.

New York Funds were scarce and firm, with a premium of one-quarter per cent. Sight exchange on New York was steady at par, with a fair demand. Gold was steady at 112½@112¾, and closed at 112¾ bid. Silver was quoted at a decline of ⅛@¼. Seven-thirty Treasury notes were unchanged—par buying and ¼ premium selling.

Stocks were quiet but firm at previous prices. What rallied quite at an advance of ¼@¾ per cent. Corn was steady. Oats declined ½. Rye was steady. Coal was unchanged at 4.50@5.00. Petroleum was steady at 15 per cent. for crude, and 28 for refined. Provisions were quiet but firm at previous quotations. Whiskey was steady at 92@93.

Gold was irregular, closing easier. The market opened at 112¾, advanced to 112¾, declined to 112½, and closed at 112¾@112¾. The following are the clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank:

Balances, gold	$1,000 00
Balances, currency	1,000 00
Gold certificates	1,000 00
Currency certificates	1,000 00
Total	$4,000 00

Here the market was unsettled at 112¾@112¾, closing at the inside figure. The following are the clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank:

Balances, gold	$1,000 00
Balances, currency	1,000 00
Gold certificates	1,000 00
Currency certificates	1,000 00
Total	$4,000 00

The Public Funds were lower. The following are the closing prices:

	Ex. Int.	Mat.	Thur.
Sixes, '81	J. & J.	1881	111¾@
Fives, '81	J. & J.	1881	111¾@
Five-twenties, '62	J. & J.	1862	111¾@
Five-twenties, '64	J. & J.	1864	111¾@
Five-twenties, '65	J. & J.	1865	111¾@
Five-twenties, '65, new	J. & J.	1865	111¾@
Seven-thirties	J. & J.	1867	111¾@
Ten-forties	M. & S.	1874	111¾@

The Stock Market was unsettled and weak.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s, of 1881		
United States 5s, of 1881		
United States 5s, of 1874		
United States 5s, of 1875		
United States 5s, of 1876		
United States 5s, of 1877		
United States 5s, of

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1868.

THE CITY.

SOLDIERS' HOME BILLS.—Outstanding bills against the Soldiers' Home will be paid to-day at room No. 2, Court House. The office will be open at 10 o'clock.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home, this afternoon, at two o'clock. It is desired that every member be present, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

EMPLOYMENT.—All persons in want of employment of any kind, for men or boys, are requested to apply at the employment bureau of the Young Men's Christian Association, Room No. 32, Major Block, where members are applying daily for work. Members are willing to work for their board.

TRANSITION OFFICER.—Jonathan Levis and F. B. Kline were arraigned before Justice Buckingham, yesterday, charged with resisting Constable Sidney Gilbert, while in the act of serving a writ of replevin upon one of the parties. Both were held to bail in $500 bail for trial at the Recorder's Court.

HOME MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The commencement exercises of Rush Medical College will take place this evening, at the College building, corner of Dearborn and Indiana streets. The valedictory address will be delivered by Prof. H. Rea. Seats will be reserved for ladies, who are especially invited to attend.

DISCHARGED AT LAST.—William Jones, who was several days since arrested, charged with having stolen a bundle of clothing, this possession of which he could not satisfactorily explain, was yesterday at the Police Court discharged from custody, no evidence that was at all conclusive being furnished against him.

ACQUITTED.—A few days since was mentioned the arrest of Lorenzo Hotel, a boy who was detected in the act of carrying a load of books from the corner of the late firm of S. C. Griggs & Co's. on Lake street. It was then supposed that he was endeavoring to steal them, but since it has been shown that he was acting honestly in the matter, he was yesterday discharged by Justice Milliken.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—Upon the complaint of G. Newman, William F. Cooper was yesterday taken before Justice Schoenewald on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The complaint sets forth that the defendant, pretended two years since to be in the United States service, and while acting at the National Bank called for three months' subsistence. On the last occasion he got ten days, Mr. Cooper being about to leave.

REMOVED FROM OFFICE.—Mr. William L. Goodwin, the Gauger and Storekeeper for the Fifth District, day before yesterday received a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue ordering the removal from office of the Secretary of the Treasury he was dismissed from office, and directing him to turn over to the Collector all the public property in his hands. It is said that the complaint against Mr. Goodwin is a frivolous one, and that his removal is for political reasons alone.

ALLEGED LUNATIC AT LARGE.—At an early hour yesterday morning the premises occupied by Charles Charleston, the ex-American Fire Marshal for the South Division, located at No. 24 North State street, were discovered to be on fire. The entire lower portion of the building was in the act, and extinguished the flames before any material damage was done. The fire is supposed to have originated from the carelessness of a lunatic at large.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING